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repeated its diving many times. It should be noted at this point that a solitary Mallard observed from January 3 to January 13, 1914, and possibly the same bird, was never seen to dive, but fed by immersing its head merely. The action of the mothers encouraging their young to dive, as noted by Millais, if they themselves dive, cannot be explained by any of the stimuli mentioned, and provided the Mallard is a surface-feeding duck, as is generally believed, the cause is entirely obscure. Many more observations throughout the bird's life-history are badly needed.—EDWIN D. HULL, *Chicago, Illinois.*

Piping Plover at Cape May, N. J.—On September 7, 1913, while studying the birds on the beach at Cape May, five Piping Plover (*Agialitis meloda*) were observed. The birds were first found directly in front of the resort on the beach and at all times staid by themselves in a close compact band. Being exceedingly tame they allowed me to approach very close, and then ran but a very short distance when they settled down to feeding again. Only at rare intervals when hard pressed did they take wing and then as before went but a very short distance. At the moment of observation I did not fully realize what a rare bird the Piping Plover had become on the New Jersey coast.

Again on September 13, 1914, Mr. J. K. Potter, who was with me on the Cape May beach, found an individual of this species in almost the identical spot that the five of the year before had been observed.

This bird was alone and after a careful search no others were found. It was also very tame and allowed us to approach very close to it. There were at the time in the immediate vicinity, in fact all about us scattered flocks of Sanderling (*Caladris leucophæa*) and Semipalmated Plover (*Agialitis semipalmata*) but the Piping Plover showed not the slightest tendency to associate with them, in fact kept as far away from them as it possibly could.—DELOS E. CULVER, *Addingham, Delaware Co., Penna.*

The Yellow-crowned Night Heron in Colorado. A Correction.
—The writer regrets that he was in error in reporting (*Auk*, Oct. 1914, p. 535) the individual of this species taken at Byers as being "the second record for this State for this species and the first with full data as to location of occurrence and date of collection." He unintentionally overlooked an earlier record made by E. R. Warren, with full data (*Condor*, XI No. 1, p. 33 and *Auk*, April, 1910, p. 145), and now makes this correction and presents his apologies to Mr. Warren for this inexcusable oversight.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

The American Bittern Nesting on Long Island, N. Y.—Previously the American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) has been classed as a transient visitant on Long Island, since, heretofore, no definite record of its nesting there has been forthcoming. Though the breeding range of this species includes New York State, and though the area of Long Island has been